CONGRESSMAN MCKINLEY, of Ohio, was in Georgia last week and made a speech to the Chautauqua club on the subject of the tariff, in which he appealed to the South not to interfere with a policy that had given to it a new era of industrial development. It might be true, he said, that the New England manufacturer had reached that rank and degree of perfection when protection to him was not so essential as it once was, but the West and the South were in exactly the same condition that New England was twenty years ago, and would insist that the same fostering legislation be accorded for their development that has been so long enjoyed by their more progressive fellow-citizens on the eastern coast. This sounds very nicely and was no doubt given as a sugar coated bait to the people of the South. Mr. McKinley admits that a protective tariff is not so essential as it once was to the New England manufacturer, but, according to his plan, all a manufacturer has to do after getting rich at his business in one place is to pull up stakes and re-establish himself in another part of the country where his manufactory may again be called an "infant industry." Then he gets another lease on the benefits accruing from a protective tariff, and so the system will be continued without limit, and thus the many will continue to be taxed for the benefit of the few till the end of time.

AN American party has been organized, and held its first convention in Washington August 14. The convention was not very harmonious. The call for such a gathering was issued July 10th last, by Isaac Sharp, of Kansas, chairman of the national committee, and set forth briefly the objects of the convention, which include the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. The cardinal principles of the party were epitomized in the call as follows: 1. Restriction (regulation) of immigration. 2. Extention of the time required for naturalization to fourteen years. 3. Protection of the American free school system. 4. American land for American settlers. 5. No public funds for sectarian purposes.

BY discovering his prevailing deficiencies, and ordering his life and habits so as to counteract them, a man may exercise that true self control which is alone worthy of the name. No wiser or more valuable lesson can be learned in the whole system of education than thus to know self, and to minister to its deepest needs.

CHARITON COURIER,

A. C. VANDIVER & SON, Proprietors

KEYTESVILLE, - MISSOURI.

Entered at the postoffice at Keytesville Mo., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

Thurman on the Tariff.

Judge Thurman is not traveling through the country for the purpose of dodging the tariff issue or diverting attention from it or qualifying away the main plank of the St. Louis platform. He faces the issue squarely, and he faces it in the right way. He talks good plain English that everybody can understand, and he appeals to the common sense of workingmen, while Mr. Blaine appeals to their credulity.

Mr. Blaine tells them that this is a question of labor from skin to core and from the core back to the skin. Judge Thurman does not dispute that statement, but a sledge-hammer stroke demolishes the Blaine assumption that the tariff is a good thing for labor. He goes straight to the heart of the matter at once by telling them what a tariff is. "It is a tax—a tax levied by the general government upon the commodities that the laboring men as well as other men use. It is a tax that takes hold of everything from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet; that taxes your hat, your coat, your vest, your breeches, your boots, your shoes; that taxes every implement that you use in your mechanical and agricultural operations. And now to tell me that to take a laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the soles of his feet and to tax him on everything that he uses in his trade, and tax him heavily, is a benefit to him seems to me to be nothing but absurdity."

In his Toledo speech Judge Thurman went further and showed how tariff taxes on imported articles are collected on domestic productions of like nature, so that although a workingman may not buy a taxed imported article in his life, yet he is taxed on articles produced at home which are of the same nature as the imported articles that are subject to tax. But there is this difference: When a man pays a tax on an imported article the money goes to the support of the government; whereas when he pays on a home product the money goes into the pocket of the capitalist who is engaged in producing the product. It is generally considered by reasonable men that it is enough to pay taxes for the support of government and that it is too much to pay taxes for the support and enrichment of private individuals.

The Blaines tell the workingmen that if they are taxed for the benefit of their employers they get their money back and more with it in higher wages. Judge Thurman exposes the falseness of their pretense by asking the workingmen whether they ever knew any manufacturer who paid higher wages to his hands because of an increase of the tariff. He said, with truth, Barnum in all his collection had no such curiosity as a manufacturer who paid higher wages because of a raise in the tariff.

Referring to the ridiculous assertion of the Blaines that the tariff cheapens the things on which it is laid, the judge wanted to know why, if that was the case, the manufacturers of tariffed goods were in favor of a high tariff. "Do they want to reduce the price of their own goods? Do they want to make less money? Why do they work so hard to increase the tariff if to increase it would reduce the price of the goods?" And he might have asked, further, why they want to increase the tariff if it not only reduces the price of their goods but also compels them to pay higher wages. These are questions that have often been asked, but they remain unanswered. Judge Thurman does well to press them home. —*Chicago Times.*

Inferiority of the Sterner Sex.

A woman will take the smallest drawer in a bureau for her own private use and will store in it dainty fragments of ribbon, scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, velvet things for the neck, bundles of old love-letters, pieces of jewelry, handkerchiefs, fans and things that no man knows the name of; all sorts of fresh looking, bright little articles that you could not catalogue in a column; and at any time she can go to that drawer and pick up anything in it. Whereas a man, having the biggest, deepest and widest drawer assigned to him, will put into it a couple of socks, a collar box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of suspenders, and to save his life he can't shut the drawer without leaving more ends sticking out than there are pieces in it.—*Stroudsburg Republican.*

THIS is one of the stories of old times now going the rounds: "Cony Foster, of Crono, Me., was sick. He had made all arrangements for his death and burial, when he began to gain. One day he remarked to his wife that as he felt better he thought it likely he might recover. "Cony," said his wife, "as you are prepared and I am resigned, I think you had better go now."

A SMALL boy required to write a sentence containing the word "hominy" produced the following: "Hominy marbles have you?"

THE EVILS OF FREE WHISKY.

What the Republican Platform May Lead to if Enforced.

KEYTESVILLE, Aug. 6.—A generation has come into existence and grown to maturity since the days of free whisky in this country. Young men, then unborn, are now qualified for the ballot. They have no personal knowledge of the evils attendant upon untaxed liquors. These young men should ponder well the evil tendency of their action before casting their ballots in favor of the unrestricted production of intoxicating liquors. Every man who lived in the days of untaxed liquors, though he may have been a boy then, knows something of the evils flowing from the free production of these intoxicants. In the days of free whisky the little "stills" dotted every stream; the bottle was on every man's cupboard, at every corn husking and in every harvest field. Vile drinking haunts stood open at every cross-roads, and drunken brawls and blood shed were of frequent occurrence. The youths were tempted, seduced and corrupted, and the cause of temperance beset with insurmountable difficulties. Whisky drinking and treating were regarded as in no wise disrespectable. Moderate drinking was often considered an indispensable requisite to hospitality, and the few who declined to offer or receive such hospitality were regarded illiberal, unsociable and austere, if not fanatical.

That the progress of the cause of temperance is infinitely more largely attributable to the national tax upon liquors than is ordinarily supposed, I have not a shadow of a doubt. It has removed barriers from the work of the temperance reformer which bid before defiance to his utmost powers. I would not underestimate the effects of Christian and philanthropic effects in the promotion of temperance and sobriety; but with free whisky to contend with these would have been utterly inadequate to the great work which we now see accomplished. The last quarter of a century has marked an unparalleled advancement of the cause of true temperance, an advancement which would have been impossible had the products of the distillery been unrestricted. Can it be possible that the people want to roll back the wheel of progress to the days of free whisky? What do we want with cheaper whisky? What possible good could thereby result to an overburdened people, staggering under an unprecedented weight of national, state, county, municipal and individual indebtedness? Even the members of that advanced school of Prohibitionists who do not regard strong drink as a proper source from which to derive revenue at all must, if they survey the question thoughtfully, become opposed to a course which would mark a backward step in the cause they espouse. Remove the tax from whisky, and the Prohibitionist would at once be beset with environments which would render his cause utterly hopeless. A million of youth would speedily become qualified to oppose him. The bottle would confront him in a million of hamlets, glisten in the sunlight of the hilltops and mingle its bewitching colors with the shadows of every valley. Why should the temperance advocate wish to undo the good work already accomplished? To inaugurate an era of free whisky would be to lose, wantonly and needlessly to lose, the ground already won. It would be to dash in madness to the ground some of the grandest achievements of human progress. It would be to debauch the rising generation and to fatally hamper the promotion of the welfare of humanity. With all my soul I oppose every tendency toward the freer flow and greater activity of this blighting fluid of the "still." Let us have free manhood, a free religion, a free country, but free whisky, never. Let the fathers have cheap lumber with which to build homes for their children, and let them have cheap clothing, cheap food and fuel to carry into those homes, but let us not lay before them the temptation of cheap whisky. Let us wrap the windows and the shivering urchin with good, cheap blankets, but let us not put cheap bottles to the mouths of our sons. Cheaper whisky means more whisky and more drunkenness and more crime and more ignorance and inhumanity; against it in the name of humanity and every holy emotion I protest. Yet we are confronted with the startling fact that the leading spirits of a great political party have, in convention assembled, solemnly attempted to commit that party to the policy of free whisky, rather than see the righteous abatement of one jot or tittle of the draughts which heartless men are making upon the people I believe that every thoughtful patriot and philanthropist will be eager to deliver upon such an effort a ballot of unmixed indignation and reprobation.

HENRY C. MINTER.

The above article was written by Judge Minter, of this place, and published in the St. Louis *Republic* not long since. We commend its sentiment and advise a careful perusal thereof.

MISS MULTUM: "Don't you find it very hard to catch Mr. Warden's expression, Mr. Soley?" Mr. Soley (who is sketching the lawn-tennis party): "Just about as hard as it is to catch a trout in Rockaway Inlet?" Miss Multum: "Why, there are no trout there." Mr. Soley (quickly): "I know it."—*Time.*

A Cockroach Letter Carrier.

A common cockroach was trained to act as a letter carrier between William Rodifer and "Starlight Jack" Ryan, convicts in the Southern Indiana penitentiary. It is probably the first instance on record, too, where there was any use found for this little creature.

Rodifer occupied a cell in the tier just above the one where Jack was confined, and for a long time they had no means of communication with one another. Rodifer was a daring fellow, but he had not sufficient imagination to get up a plan of escape, and he relied on the bright mind of his friend, "Starlight Jack," to suggest an idea.

One evening Rodifer noticed an innocent looking cockroach running about on the floor. After watching its gambolings for a time he concluded he would use it. So writing a short note to his friend, he tied it to the cockroaches wing, and, kneeling down on the floor, he put it out on the wall under the iron balcony in front of his cell. He calculated that it would run into the cell underneath, and it did.

Jack noted the paper, caught the insect and read the note. Then he answered it, and poked the little creature out on the wall from the ceiling over the door where he released it. The roach went into Rodifer's cell and was caught. Then they fed and cared for it and used it in this manner for some months. In fact, it grew to understand its business.

It must have been a female cockroach, however, for one day it stopped to chat with a friend and was noticed by a warden. The note, which was written in some sort of cipher, was taken off, and the hospital steward, Dr. Sid C. McClure, read it. Then the beetle was put on the balcony floor and it ran to Rodifer's cell. Thus the officials were kept posted as to the two famous goal breakers.

After a time Jack began to suspect that something was wrong and he added a postscript to his letter something like this:

"If everything is all right you will find a hair from my head in this note."

The warden read it as he did the others, but dropped the hair and lost it.

"Never mind it, said Captain Craig, whose hair was red, "put one of mine in it."

The answer came back: "That last whipping must have been an awful one, Jack, for it has changed the color of your hair."

The scheming of these two worthies came to naught, however, and they served their terms.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, opened the Indiana state campaign at Richmond Thursday afternoon.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF CHARITON }

In the Circuit Court of Chariton county, October term, 1888. In vacation.

Lewis M. Applegate plaintiff, vs. Wm. C. Applegate, Martha F. Applegate and Lewis M. Applegate, all heirs of John L. Applegate, deceased, defendants. At this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, and files his petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendants are not residents of the state of Missouri. Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk of said court, in vacation, that said defendants be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against them in this court, by petition, the object an l general nature of which is to obtain a decree for the partition of certain lands lying in Chariton county, Missouri, to-wit: 80 acres the east half of the northeast quarter of section ten (10), township fifty-three (53), range eighteen (18), and 7 and 23-100 acres, more or less, beginning at a point 2 chains and 45 links north and 10 chains and 35 links west of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township fifty four (54), range eighteen (18), thence due south to the north line of the state road running from Keytesville to Huntsville, thence along the north line of said state road to a point where the same intersects Ash street, in the city of Keytesville, thence north along the east line of Ash street to a point where Ash street intersects Bridge street, thence east along the south line of Bridge street to the place of beginning. Of which said land it is alleged in said petition that plaintiff and defendants are tenants in common, to wit: That one Lisbon Applegate died intestate in the year 1875, siezed in fee of said lands, leaving as his only heirs at law his sons, George W., James L., William C., John L. and plaintiff, Lewis M. Applegate, each entitled to an undivided one fifth of said lands; that plaintiff, Lewis M. Applegate, has since acquired the title to all of said lands, except the share of John L. Applegate; that said John L. Applegate is now deceased; that defendants are his children and only heirs at law and severally entitled to a one-fifteenth interest in said lands.

And it is further ordered that unless the said defendants, Wm. C. Applegate, Martha F. Applegate and Lewis M. Applegate be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof to be begun and holden at the court-house in the city of Keytesville, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the CHARITON COURIER, a weekly newspaper published in said Chariton county.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the circuit court of Chariton county, this 8th day of August, 1888. JAMES A. EGAN, Circuit Clerk.

"A Great Newspaper."

Under the above caption the *New York Graphic*, some three years ago, published a critical review of the growth of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, which sets forth so clearly some of the fundamental principles underlying the development of one of the phenomenal successes of later years that it will well repay a reading. To bring some of the *Graphic's* figures down to the present date, supplemental statements are parenthetically added by the present writer.

"THE newspaper entitled to the distinction of having the largest daily circulation in America is THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. (Since this statement was made it is possible that the growth of the *New York World* entitles it to first place.) *The Graphic* to-day devotes a page to sketches of scenes in and about its establishment. The history of this paper is probably without a parallel in the annals of American journalism. It was founded December 20th, 1875, and was the first low-priced daily successfully established in the West. At the end of its first year it had achieved a circulation of about 10,000. From that time on its growth has been remarkable. It now prints seven editions daily, comprising both morning and evening issues. Its statement of circulation for the year 1884 shows a daily average of 125,178 copies, unquestionably the largest daily circulation on the American continent. (The sworn statement for 1887 shows a daily average of 165,376.)

"In politics THE DAILY NEWS is always independent, never neutral. While its editoral expression is sometimes vigorous to the degree of severity, there is always in its utterances of opinion so manifest a purpose to be impartial and fair to all opposing interests, that it rarely loses the confidence of the reader, however much it may fail to bring him to an acceptance of its own view concerning the matter in hand.

"As a newspaper proper, THE DAILY NEWS has earned a reputation for enterprising newsgathering second to none in the United States. It is the only cheap paper in the West that is a member of the Associated Press. It gives its readers all the news worth giving and gives it for two cents. (Now it does it for *one cent a day.*)

"Aside from its own deserving merits as a complete and cheap newspaper, it is doubtless much indebted for its remarkable growth in circulation to the persistent adherence on the part of the other Chicago dailies to the "blanket-sheet" style of journalism. Of all the people in America the average Chicagoan is most in a hurry and least inclined to wade through columns of verbiage and stuff. THE DAILY NEWS is the only Chicago daily that has the facilities for giving all the news, and at the same time the good sense to present it in concise form. The result of such a condition of affairs is that THE DAILY NEWS prints more papers than all the other Chicago dailies combined.

"In considering all the causes which have entered into and produced so phenomenal a journalistic growth the most important one unquestionably has been the controlling conviction of its managers that the "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest priced cotemporary. All this the "cheap paper" may easily be even at its reduced price.

"The difference of revenue between the two-cent paper (even more so when the price is one cent), and the higher-priced "blanket-sheet," the latter throws away in useless and unasked for size, that not only is of no worth to the reader, but is even an annoyance, in that it compels him to gleam what is of real news interest from a mass of verbiage and worthless amplication.

"It is because its managers have been wise enough to practically recognize these essential elements of the best American journalism of to-day that THE DAILY NEWS is the best and most popular general family newspaper published in Chicago or the West."

It seems hardly possible that an endorsement of merit could be framed in stronger terms than the foregoing analysis, and yet how much greater is not the achievement now that such a journal as THE DAILY NEWS is placed in every man's hands at the reduced price of ONE CENT A DAY.

The truly marvelous enterprise of American journalism can hardly go farther. Certain it is that THE DAILY NEWS *leads the van.*

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is sold by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, or it will be mailed, postage paid, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The attention of farmers is especially called to the fact that this metropolitan daily now costs but little more than the old time weekly. The shrewd farmer will now have his daily market reports. Address
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, CHICAGO.